

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN FAVORED BY CITIZENS HERE, 2 TO 1, FIRST POLL IN CITY SHOWS

Continued from Page One
an almost unanimous desire that there
should be more public debate on the
subject. They wanted men in public life
who favor or oppose the plan to meet
in public halls and discuss the matter
out.

Debate Is Suggested
"What we need today," said one law-
yer, who favored the plan, "is a revival
of the old Lincoln-Douglas, Webster-Hayne debate. I believe that
nine-tenths of the people of the United
States today want a discussion of the
proposition. This is not and can never
be a political issue. It is an ethical
question involving world peace. What
the average citizen wants to know is,
'Will the league work, and if not,
why not?'"

Those persons recorded as opposed
to the league of nations are those who
declared themselves unalterably op-
posed to the present plan and whose
particular scheme for a league of na-
tions varied so widely from the pro-
posed league as to be impossible of
reconciliation. These persons who op-
posed the league "after a few changes
had been made" and who believed that
"the plan might be improved but is
better than nothing" were included in
the affirmative.

The great cry among the citizens
today of the city of Philadelphia is
preached during the first day's poll may
be accepted as a criterion is for a
plan which will tend to promote world
peace after a series of wars. The
present league of nations was pledged, in
a large measure, to the consideration
of plans for a world alliance to promote
peace after a series of wars. The
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200 Interviewed at Broad and Chestnut
Between the hours of 8:30 a. m. and
noon 200 men and women were inter-
viewed in the spirit of Broad and
Chestnut streets. The poll was held
at the intersection of Broad and Chestnut
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Of those who were questioned with re-
gard to the league of nations, 152
expressed themselves in favor of
the plan, and 48 expressed themselves
in opposition. The poll was held at
the intersection of Broad and Chestnut
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section of Broad and Chestnut streets.

Aside from the natural interest in the
results of the poll, there was some-
thing of a surprise in the large
number of persons who had definitely
made up their minds regarding the
league of nations. The poll was held
at the intersection of Broad and Chestnut
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section of Broad and Chestnut streets.

A variety of employments, occupa-
tions and professions are represented
among the poll takers. There are
seven lawyers, twenty-six clerks, ten
laborers, two construction foremen, ten
salesmen, nine stenographers, two in-
surance agents, two electricians, one
carpenter and now in private business,
an undertaker, two editors, two ad-
vertising collectors, a bank examiner,
two accountants, a hotel clerk, a wood
salesman, three stock brokers, a paper
jobber, three railroad men, five boot-
leggers, a coal and lumber merchant,
a mail clerk, two inspectors, three mar-
chandise, a machine waste salesman, a
house painter, two carpenters, an iron
and steel worker, a maker of scientific
instruments, a civil engineer, two in-
surance agents, three musicians and two
shipyard workers.

Opposition Is Seen Only in Small Class
Among the first to be questioned
as to their views was a local salesman
who is a naturalized American. He
has lived in this country, he said, for
ten years. He strongly favored the
league of nations.

"Opposition to the league of nations,"
he said, "comes from a small group of
manufacturers in the country who, like
the moneyed class of England, are de-
termined to preserve an oligarchy
based on wealth.

"They see with the advent of a world
league to enforce peace the coming of a
world democracy. They want isolation
for the United States so they may con-
tinue to dominate the working class.

"This group has totally misunder-
stood President Wilson. The president
is not a conservative believer in
republicanism of the old type. We in
Europe might have told them differently.
The impression of President Wilson in
Europe is that he is a radical
socialist of the pronounced pro-
gressive type.

"He has shown himself sincerely in-
terested in the interests of the people and
he is determined to end the petty na-
tional hatreds of the people which are
the strongest weapons in the hands of
the moneyed class. It is for this reason
that the plan of a league of nations has
met with strong opposition among the
peace conferees at Paris.

A bank examiner for the Federal re-
serve board, favoring the plan, said:
"We have passed the time when each
nation can establish a separate peace
and conduct our national life inde-
pendent of each other. Hereafter, un-
less we are going to live in world chaos,
we must have some system of interna-
tional supervision which will compel
peace on the part of the nations of the
world. The plan which has been pre-
sented at Paris, while it may not be
perfect, still is a great step in advance
of anything we have now. It will help
to enforce peace. For that reason I favor
it."

Loss Identity, Undertaker's Argument
An undertaker, opposed to the plan,
said:
"Every country should never lose its
identity as a nation. That would be a
calamity for civilization. We have al-
ways been the nation which pointed the
way to democracy. To enter into an
alliance which would compel us to sur-
render any part of our national sov-
ereignty would be a disaster which no
theoretical peace scheme can offset.

A real estate salesman said:
"I believe we have shown the rest of
the world that we are independent of
them. We won this war for the nations
of Europe. There can be no question
about that. Now is the time for us to
stay at home and attend to our own
knitting. We are strong enough and
rich enough in resources to resist any
attempt at aggression in the western
hemisphere. When we enter into alli-
ances with European governments
whose ideals are low and whose dip-
lomacy is based on lies, we are weak-
ening ourselves. Not only Germany, but
England and France have the same tem-
perament for scraps of paper. You cannot
deal fairly with a man who is deter-
mined to swindle you."

stop war, let us support the league of
nations."
And another woman said:
"I had a brother wounded in France
and one cousin killed in action.
'When the war has come home as a
reality one stops theorizing. I am in
favor of any plan, no matter what its
defects, that serves to lessen the chances
of war. Either we are to remain in a
state of civilization or we will sink back
through war, to the level of our prehis-
toric ancestors. Either we shall have
peace or we will surely be destroyed."

At the corner of Fifty-second and Mar-
ket streets 112 men and women were in-
terviewed as to their opinions on the
league of nations.
Of these, forty-two men and twenty-
seven women, a total of sixty-nine, were
in favor of the league. Thirty-one men
and seventeen women, a total of forty-
eight, were opposed to the entry of the
United States into the league.

A man employed by the Pennsylvania
Railroad said:
"You can let your ear be in favor of
the league of nations. Not only
yourself, but 95 per cent of all the men
employed on railroads in this country
are in favor of the league. Hundreds of
thousands of railroad men enlisted or
were drafted. Tens of thousands of
them served at the front. The stories
these men tell us are not the stories of
a few men in the magazine. They
don't treat the thing as a joke. It is a
burden to them. Some of them are
seriously wounded, some are crippled by
the loss of an eye or a limb, or their
hearing. If there is any way of stopping
this sort of business, I am for it."

A policeman said:
"I believe the league of nations is for
the good of mankind. It may not stop
the war, but it will stop the next war."

A business man took much the same
view.
"Let the people of this country," he said,
"should have the right to say whether
they want to trade their rights with
foreign countries. The league, as it
is now constituted, would give the
United States to be outvoted five or
six to one by national jealousies of
other nations and willing to stand together
against a case tried before an in-
ternational tribunal of this character
would be like a case tried in court be-
fore a packed jury."

"The present plan would lead to trading
in the international market. England
would say to France and Italy:
'You support my contention against the
United States and I will support yours.'
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has told me of the hundreds of other
young men who did not return. I have
heard enough of this war from him, if
I had not heard a word of it elsewhere,
to make me wish for the end of war. I
hope that the league of nations will
help to end war. If it does it deserves
our united support."

Said a bricklayer:
"Now the President is in France we
ought to stand back of him. We stuck
by him in the war and we ought to stick
by him when he is trying to make
peace. When he desert him we just
make it harder for him."

PROFIT FOR ENGLAND
SEEN BY NAVAL MEN
An ex-paymaster in the navy, who
has traveled around the world, said:
"I am opposed to the league of na-
tions, because I believe it is English
policy, and for the benefit of England
alone. I have talked with many British
naval men and I know, from hearing
them talk, the wonderful faculty which
England has for keeping in the back-
ground and getting another nation to
do her work. I believe that in what she
is doing today, she will be the great
benefit and loss and England will profit
by our attention. I believe we should
escape from any treaty with European
nations."

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Provisions of Covenant
to Prevent Future Wars
The league of nations will be ad-
ministered by an executive council
and a permanent secretary.
The executive council shall con-
sist of representatives of the United
States, Great Britain, France, Italy
and Japan, with four representa-
tives of other states.
Nonmembership nations upon
giving guarantees of their inten-
tion to observe the league's laws
shall be admitted.
Members are required to submit
disputes to the executive council,
which may refer the problems to
an international court of justice.
If a disputant fails to accept the
award the executive council shall
decide on measures necessary to
enforce it. These may take the
form of a severance of diplomatic
relations, an economic blockade or
use of armed forces under direction
of the executive council.
The executive council shall formu-
late plans for reduction of arma-
ments to the lowest point consist-
ent with national safety. Private
manufacture of war materials
will be prohibited.
German colonies in the Pacific
and Africa shall be placed under
protection of nations best suited
politically and geographically to
administer them. Certain former
Turkish territories shall be given
the benefit of protectorates on the
basis of self-determination.
The league shall secure and main-
tain freedom of transit and equita-
ble treatment for the commerce of
all member nations.
All previous obligations entered
into by member nations inconsis-
tent with the laws of the league
are abrogated.

favor of it. I've got just about all I
can to handle."
"I don't know; I've been away and
I just got home.
"I don't understand anything about
that. It's above my persimmon."

MANY IN KENSINGTON
WITHOUT AN OPINION
At the corner of Allegheny and Ken-
sington avenues, between the hours of
8:30 p. m. and 2:30, out of a total of
101 persons whose opinion was sought,
46 favored the league, 24 were against
it and 31 were noncommittal. These
were all men. The women of this dis-
trict seemed to have little understand-
ing or appreciation of the league. From
the opinions expressed by the men it
can be seen that about twice as many
were for it as against it, but here again
the number who had no opinion ex-
ceeded by seven, the number who were
against it.

One of the heartiest backers of the
league was a man who had four sons in
the service of the country. His name
is William Bell, 835 East Westmoreland
street. "I guess I ought to be for it,"
he said, "with four boys in the serv-
ice. I guess I have reason to be in
favor of anything which will make it
impossible for such a terrible thing as this war
ever to occur again." One of the boys
is with the army of occupation in Ger-
many.

A number of persons said they had
been unable to come to a decision. One
prosperous-looking citizen, about 40
years of age, said, "I really don't
know what I think about it; it's
too big a question to answer without
the most serious thought." Another
man asked how anybody could be ex-
pected to form a sane opinion when he
read something different about the
league in the papers every day. Another
man said, "Well, what Lodge said has
got me thinking." There was a gen-
eral sentiment against anything which
would tend to abrogate American rights.

League Means Peace
To the Editor of the Evening Public
Ledger:—The People's Paper:
Sir—The writer is in favor of the
league of nations, because it is in favor
of peace. Everybody is in favor of the
league of nations. A. C. PASLEY,
March 15, 2135 South Carlisle St.

He Favors the League
To the Editor of the Evening Public
Ledger:
Sir—As an American citizen I cast my
ballot for the league of nations. I am
a Republican, but I am with the Presi-
dent. I am sure he will do right with
the help of God.
OWEN S. YOUNG,
Germantown, March 18.

Wants Peace First
To the Editor of the Evening Public
Ledger:
Sir—I am glad to record my opinion
on the league of nations. It is this:
First of all, give us or the world peace
and then let all nations, great and small
come together and agree on this league.
Unless this is done there will be no
peace or business in the world unless
certainly signs it. And any man can
see it.
LYONS,
Philadelphia, March 18.

Two-Cylinder Solons Rapped
To the Editor of the Evening Public
Ledger:
Sir—I want to thank you for the op-
portunity given in the paper today to ex-
press our views on the proposed league
of nations.
No man can fail to have some opinion

on the great principles involved. The
only reason that any American could
oppose such a league would be first for
the selfish one that he wanted to keep
America for Americans, and second that
he feared that British or other diplomats
may best ours in the great game of
diplomacy. Or that we may become
continually embroiled in the turmoil of
Europe.

There are a few things in this life
worth living for. One of these is the
antithesis of selfishness; if you will ask
any one who was in France with our
men you will find that they were in-
vincible because they had a great unself-
ish purpose to fight for.

"Fear. Any man who is afraid to
match his wits with the best that the
world can produce, is not fit to be placed
alongside the marines who fought at
Chateau-Thierry.
Monroe Doctrine—I had at one time
a two-cylinder auto, but do you think
that I quibbled about exchanging it for
a four- or a six-cylinder when the range
of my life demanded them? The two-
cylinder Solons who could pick flaws in
everything that they did not propose
should be kept out of our twelve-cylinder
airplanes.

Of course there will be difficulties.
They were there in the making of this
republic, but we lived and we thrived on
them. We developed under them just
as our minds will develop if we are
forced to think in the larger field of
international relations. We must be
married and divorced by political
changes.
HARRY C. COPE,
Bethlehem, March 19.

The League and Liquor
To the Editor of the Evening Public
Ledger:
Sir—Perhaps it is just a series of co-
incidences, but in talking with scores
of people recently my attention has been
drawn to the fact that in nearly every
case where a person has been opposed
to the prohibitory amendment, he has
also been opposed to a league of nations.
It is a bitter partisan, a biased Republican,
a strong believer in high tariff for the
protection of American industries and
would sacrifice the good of the nation
as well as the welfare of all mankind for
his party.

If one has the courage to speak well
of the league of nations, one is told
at once that the plan as drawn for the
league of nations must be greatly
changed to receive the approval of our
people and that we do not care to have
the Monroe Doctrine infringed upon by
Europe.

One does not have to look far to
discover the sources whence such per-
sons draw their arguments. If one re-
fers to the partisan denunciations of the
league of nations in the Senate of the
United States during the last fortnight,
one can readily discover where the op-
ponents of the league of nations look
for their opinions. To Borah, Reed,
Penrose, Sherman, Lodge and a few
more persons who have presidential bees
in their bonnets.

When a measure like the prohibition
amendment is passed in accordance with
the demands of the Constitution by more
than a two-thirds majority of the states,
four-fifths of which have already passed
such prohibitory laws, there is a terrible
hue and cry raised for a referendum
vote and that the liberty of the people
is being taken away from them. Now

who are the persons that start the hue
and cry? They are persons who opposed
the draft of men for the war with the
Huns. They are hop-growers, brewers,
distillers, grape-growers, booze makers,
beer makers, wine makers and booze
fighters. They are cabaret owners, sa-
loon men and the workers in such places,
along with roustabouts, night prowlers and
idlers.

Read the names of the opposers of the
above mentioned measures which are be-
fore the people and the signatures on
any given day smack largely of the
Huns. These people who talk so big
about the loss of freedom are those who
for centuries have stifled the brains of
men, ruined their bodies and filled the
madhouses. They are the same persons
that in old Israelitish days were said to
have been possessed with seven devils.

These sons of the saloon and cabaret
are pleading for the retention of
wines and beers have done all possible
to have the labor unions take up their
cause on the plea that many men will
be thrown out of employment.

Very well, who are the men that will
be thrown out of employment? Of what
nationality are the men for the most
part employed in the breweries in old
Springfield, in St. Louis, Syracuse, N. Y.,
Milwaukee, Chicago, Philadelphia and
other cities? These breweries have been
the camping grounds for the spread of
Hun propaganda for years. They have
gone into the labor unions throughout
the United States and have done all
they possibly could to stir up the unions
against the nation. This is not guess
work, I know of what I speak and I
have evidence to prove my assertions.

MILAN E. HAWKINS,
104 East Twenty-ninth street, New York.

BAPTIST PLEDGES NEEDED
\$500,000 Necessary for Morehouse
Memorial to Get Layman's Gift
Baptist churches must obtain \$500,000
in pledges to the Morehouse Memorial
Fund for aged ministers and mis-
sionaries before March 31, if the re-
sults of the campaign for the eastern
Pennsylvania district, announced today
in a Baptist church of his district,
will endeavor to meet their allotment of
\$67,000 on time.

Pennsylvania must save the day" is
the appeal that has gone forth from the
campaign headquarters in New York.
The Baptist churches of the eastern
Pennsylvania district are dependent upon
to save the \$200,000 conditional gift and
insure the success of the victory cam-
paign.

The campaign for the Morehouse Mem-
orial Fund is being conducted by the
ministers and missionaries benefit
board.

Dead Fish Line Ohio Shore
Cleveland, O., March 20.—(By A. P.)
—Scientists were puzzled last night by
the phenomenon which washed thou-
sands of fish, chiefly of the sheepshead
variety, ashore for nine miles between
Avon Beach and Lorain. In some places
the fish lay several inches high, many
apparently stunned and many dead. The
gills of many were reported filled with
sand.



Children's
HICKORY
Garters

Mothers of
America:
YOU occasionally
may find a reliable
dealer who cannot sup-
ply you with children's
Hickory Garters. May
we ask you to send us
his name and to tell us
his reason for not hav-
ing Hickory?

We produce Hickory
Garters for you and do
not want to spare any
efforts to make it pos-
sible for you to secure
them conveniently.

HICKORY Garters at your
dealer: Twenty-five cents
and up—depending
upon style and size

A. STEIN & COMPANY
MAKERS
PARIS GARTERS
for men
Chicago New York

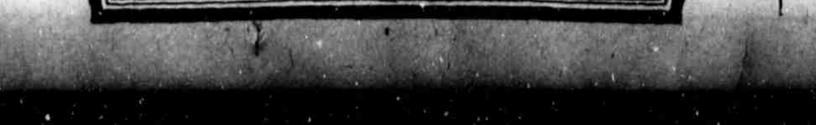
paper bags
break



Of course they do! And when the bag does break
the sugar is wasted—unlike potatoes or fruit, you can't
pick up sugar and use it!
Franklin Cane Sugars come to you absolutely pure
in tight, dust-proof packages—yours are the first hands
to touch it, for Franklin is accurately weighed, packed
and sealed by machine.

Franklin is the name of a whole family of quality
sugars. Granulated, Dainty Lumps, Powdered, Con-
fectioners and Old-Fashioned Brown.

The Franklin Sugar Refining Company
"A Franklin Cane Sugar for every use."
Granulated, Dainty Lumps, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown



Try This Test: Rub a little
Tuxedo briskly in the palm
of your hand to bring out
its full aroma. Then smell
it deep—its delicious, pure
fragrance will convince
you. Try this test with any
other tobacco and we will let
Tuxedo stand or fall on your
judgment—
"Your Nose Knows"



Finest Burley Tobacco
Mellow-aged till Perfect
+ a Dash of Chocolate

"Your Nose Knows"
The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarettes

